

**The Evening Herald.**

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**A NEW DEVELOPMENT WAVE**

DUE.

In an adjoining column of The Herald today is published a statement given out at Tucson, Ariz., by the Magenheimer brothers, bankers and development promoters of Milwaukee and Chicago, which is one of the most significant expressions of recent months with regard to the immediate business and development outlook in the southwest.

The Magenheimers are men of large interests; they are promoters and bankers, although extremely conservative in their operations, and they promote with their own money, which is said to be practically unlimited. Two years ago these men were on the verge of investing several millions in a great irrigation project in Coconino county, New Mexico, but title and water right complications, and probably the loss of operations of a pioneering development company served to block their plans. They then turned their attention and their money to the project they are now developing near Tucson.

The Magenheimers state that another development wave is due for the southwest; that confidence having been restored and the money market made easier by a settled currency system, capital is now seeking an outlet—and they predict that that outlet will be found in irrigation development. The assurance is comforting. In our last period of irrigation development here in New Mexico, a fair start was made and some first-class private projects were partly financed, and some of them partly constructed. There came the punishment of the whole irrigated section of the west, for the foible, tighe, and in many cases criminal operations of irrigation bond promoters, who lured the investing public of the east with securities many of which were scarce worth the paper on which they were gaudily and gaily printed. There was a rush for these bonds, just as there was for good ones. Then came the inevitable tightening of the money market; and with the crashing of half a dozen bond houses specializing in irrigation bonds, came an end to development and a flight to capital that has made it shiver whenever an irrigation bond is mentioned. The bondholders were punished, but with them suffered many worthy projects, a number of which are in New Mexico. That confidence has been restored, in a measure, in irrigation project securities is beginning to be apparent. The next batch of irrigation securities placed upon the market will be upon a sound engineering and financial foundation, and permanent results will follow the new development period which the Magenheimers say is now at hand.

There is another feature of this interview which is of vital interest to New Mexico. This is the great wave of immigration sure to come through the southwest in 1915 and in the years immediately thereafter.

What is New Mexico doing to prepare to take advantage of this mighty army of prospective home builders? Are we to let them use us merely as a highway to reach Arizona and California any day now at hand?

**WHY?**

The city council of Albuquerque, in its regular session last night, transacted all of its business, aside from the barest routine business, behind closed doors.

Under the rules of the city council, the proceedings of an executive session are not made part of the minutes. The city and the people, therefore, have absolutely no record of what is done.

There may be occasions of grave stress in public affairs when an executive session is desirable, or even necessary. Crises may arise in which it is wise to keep proceedings of a governing body from the people.

But when questions like those of the salaries we shall pay our mayor, or aldermen, our city engineer, our city clerk, are under discussion, when the purchase of costly city equipment is being taken up, when matters in which every taxpayer and voter has a direct personal interest are in hand, the people have a right to know what is being done.

There may be a good and sufficient reason why the city council is transacting its business in secret. If there is such a reason the city council

should let the people know what it is, for the people want to know.

**DOING GOOD WORK.**

The Mountainair Anti-Horse-thief association made its third important arrest Sunday in capturing burglars who robbed the Mountainair Mercantile company's store at Mountainair in January, obtaining a considerable quantity of valuable merchandise. The association was organized in January and two other important captures are to its credit in less than two months. The association was formed primarily to stop horse stealing and was made necessary by the discontinuance of the state mounted police by the last legislature.

Similar organizations have been formed in other more or less isolated sections of the state, and in stock growing districts, their work having become necessary because of an increasing number of raids on herds and corrals.

It is unfortunate that private citizens should be forced to the trouble and danger and expense of thus providing their own protection against criminals, when such protection is the duty of the county peace officers. The fact that these associations, like that at Mountainair, are doing good work, does not make it any less wrong that they should be forced to do it. Because of great distances and meager forces, the sheriffs of New Mexico are wholly unable to cope with the pillagers of the range. There is a definite need for the mounted police. The organization during its career did much useful work and went far to crush out authority in the isolated sections of New Mexico. Property in New Mexico should be protected by the public officers. It should not be necessary for the property owner to be on guard to protect his property and chase thieves. The mounted police should be restored.

In the meantime the average citizen, on the trail of his own or his neighbor's property, is a pretty good catcher, as the Mountainair organization has demonstrated.

**FIRST AID TO LONG LIFE.**

For several years past the interest of the great life insurance companies in the individual policy holder, his welfare and health, has been rapidly increasing along practical lines. The latest form of activity along this line is so thoroughly practical, and its benefits to the companies in direct financial return so obvious that it is curious the movement has been so long delayed. The great life insurance organizations are now forming an association to be known as the Life Extension Institute for the purpose of prolonging the lives of all those for whom they carry insurance. The plan is to divide the country into districts and in each district there is to be a doctor-in-chief, with assistants, laboratories to make tests of the blood, urine, etc., of policy holders. This service will also be given free to them and will be held at frequent intervals.

Persons who are not policy holders can also have the benefit of it by the payment of a small fee, which will include in the service receipt of literature on hygiene and health. Whenever an examination shows that either a policy holder or subscriber has any physical derangement, the nature of his ailment will be told him and he will be urged to get proper treatment from some reputable physician.

The insurance companies expect to obtain their remuneration from the movement by prolonged use of their policy holders, and may also be able to add to them by gaining membership from others whom they examine and advise.

Here is a movement which, since it will be conducted upon systematic lines, will have a wonderful effect

on the money market and the prospective establishment of the regional reserve banks has caused an expansion by which the west will profit greatly.

There is nothing in the east

but the next two years."

**THE LUCKY MAN.**

A man will ignore every law of nature and then expect it to present him with a bunch of roses instead of throwing a brick at him. He gets the brick just the same, but sometimes he has the luck of digestion that will get away with it and give him another chance.—Los Angeles Times.

The purchase of a second motor engine by the city council last night is another wise forward step. With this new equipment the city's fire fighting equipment is as complete as could be desired. It should result in lower insurance rates; and undoubtedly it will be roundly valuable in time of need. The motor equipment, aside from its additional efficiency in fighting fire, is economy in the long run in maintenance alone.

Of the three Pacific coast states, Oregon and Washington far outrank California in the work done by private owners for forest protection.

Lodgepole pine seed sown broadcast on the snow in southern Idaho last spring germinated when the snow melted, and as many as 60 little trees were counted to the square foot. The summer was so dry, however, that most of the plants died, except where sheltered by brush or logs.

**Great Trials of History****TRIAL OF HERR MOST**

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century a trial that was very much discussed—on account of the elements of sensation about it—was the prosecution of Herr Johann Most and his German paper called The Freidenk. Most was the editor and proprietor of the paper, which was printed in London, and it was claimed that he had endeavored to incite persons in Germany and in foreign countries to assassinate their rulers, and also with having published a false and malicious libel concerning the late Emperor of Russia, and with inciting well-disposed persons to murder the reigning sovereigns of Russia.

The cruel grape-shot Prince of Prussia, and suggested that he ought to share the fate of the Emperor of Russia.

At the trial many witnesses were examined, those who had read the articles and those who had sold the papers. Most claimed, when he was arrested and his property seized, that it was not his exclusive property, but that it belonged to an association of persons of whom he was one.

The head chief justice, in summing up the case, said that the prisoner was indicted for having in effect done two things—first, for what was called a common law libel; second, for having broken the special provisions of the act of parliament.

The jury retired at 5:30 o'clock, and after an absence of 20 minutes returned a verdict of guilty upon the whole of the counts, the jury stating that they desired to recommend the prisoner to mercy on the ground that he was a foreigner. The sentence was postponed pending arguments on the point of law. These were heard on June 18 and the conviction was affirmed.

The case was brought to trial on May 25, 1881. The attorney general, in opening the case, said the question to be tried was whether articles of such a nature as that published by the defendant could be printed with impunity. That Most was the writer of the articles in the paper was not disputed.

Prior to the publishing of the articles in question attempts had been made upon the lives of two emperors of Europe. On the 13th of March the Emperor of Russia was murdered, and no argument could be allowed to

the court field that the editor had the right to express his views in relation to political matters, but the question for the jury was whether the prisoner had not exceeded the limit which the law of Germany allowed.

The article complained of was in part as follows: "Triumph! Triumph! at last!" The word of the poet is fulfilled—one of the most horrible tyrants of Europe, whose destruction has long been sworn, and before whose aithering and revengeful wrath countless heroes and heroines of the German people sink into the grave or the prison—the Emperor of Russia is no more. Could only one such earthly ragsman be destroyed per month, there would be slight desire in the future to play at monarchs."

There were other articles published in Most's paper, and the assassin Rounschoff was described as a person who ought never to be spoken of but with reverence. Another article commented: "Who could be so absurd as to bewail the death of such a beast?" And still another article spoke of the Emperor of Germany as

around it.

All the school work is done in close

relation to the community activities.

Practice in woodwork and carpentry is obtained by making a rabbit warren, an aviary, insect cases, garden frames, cases for weather instruments, etc.

The use of "puddling" clay and the mixing of concrete and cement are illustrated by constructing a pond, drainpipes and other mason work.

There is practical arithmetic in the measurement of lengths and distances,

in estimating costs and quantities, in finding heights by means of simple instruments, in making records of rainfall, barometer, thermometer, sun-shine, etc., and in other calculations required in garden and manual work.

**A CONFESSION**

Hopes Her Statement, Made Public,  
will Help Other Women.

Hines, Ala.—"I must confess," says Mrs. Eula Mae Reid, of this place, "that Cardui, the woman's tonic, has done me a great deal of good."

Before I commenced using Cardui, I had a tired, sleepy feeling all the time, and was irregular. I could hardly drag around, and would have severe headaches continually.

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If you are a victim of any of the numerous ills so common to your sex, it is wrong to suffer.

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Cardui is successful because it is composed of ingredients which act specifically on the womanly constitution, and helps build the weakened organs back to health and strength.

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vernacular—and who has lured Garrison to the millionaire's home that the police may trap him red-handed. When Garrison, naturally suspicious, is surprised in his quest by the sound of approaching footsteps, he senses the real situation at a glance and, realizing he has been betrayed, draws his revolver. This pistol, equipped with a Maxim silencer—which acts as a nut to suppress the report of the exploding cartridge, he points at "English Eddie." There is not the slightest sound nor puff of smoke as the latter drops seemingly lifeless, just an instant before the police break into the room.

Because of the power its use would place in the hands of crooks, Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the silencer, refused to permit its sale for use on small arms. The one used in "Within the Law" is the first ever made for this play especially by the noted inventor and introduced to the stage with his consent and approval. This silencer is an object of great interest to the police officials in all the cities in which Miss Ellington appears in "Within the Law."

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